

SATISFACTION WITH ALL MERCHANDISE ADVERTISED IN THE TRIBUNE IS GUARANTEED

New York Tribune

THE WEATHER
Thunder storms to-day and cooler this afternoon or to-night; fair Friday; northwest winds.
Full Report on Last Page

Vol. LXXXII No. 27,633 (Copyright, 1922, New York Tribune Inc.) THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1922

8 Children at Play Killed By War Shell

'Dud' Explodes When Hit by Mallet; Wall of Home Crushed by Terrific Blast Near Watertown, N. Y.

Woman Is Injured By Flying Metal

Explosive Was Picked Up on Field Used as Army Artillery Training Camp

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 12.—Eight children were instantly killed here this afternoon when one of their number struck an old six-inch artillery shell, supposed to be a "dud," with a croquet mallet, on the farm of Edward G. Warrman, who had been keeping the supposed "dud" for a souvenir. He had picked it up on Pine Plains last summer. The site had formerly been used as an artillery training camp. Warrman's two children, Edna, eleven, and Anson, twelve, were playing croquet in the yard behind their home with six other children of the neighborhood. These were Monroe Salisbury, fifteen; Frances Wiley, thirteen; Vivian Jones, ten; Olin Brown, eleven; Sarah Bardon, seven, and Donald Horton, of Palskill, who was visiting at the Brown child's home. The shell, according to county officials, had been struck by two of the children with the croquet mallets. They were playing with it and nothing occurred. A third child hit the shell, causing the explosion. The rear end of the house, which was built of concrete blocks, was blown in. Plaster was blown off and windows were broken. A distance of two blocks in every direction windows were shattered. Mrs. James Judd, seventy-five years old, who was in the yard with her grandchildren, was hit by a piece of flying metal and seriously injured. The piece of the shell traveled 500 feet, passing through the walls of three wooden garages and finally lodging in a tree. Other shells in neighborhood. During the investigation of the accident, officials found other shells near the residence near by which had also been brought from Pine Plains. Captain Schumacher, U. S. A., stationed at Fort Monmouth, discredited the theory advanced early in the day by the local press that the explosion was caused by the explosion of the shell. A blow would be necessary to explode the shell, said the captain. E. W. Jones, father of Vivian Jones, was one of the first to arrive at the scene of the accident. He heard the explosion and saw the flying metal. His daughter was one of the group. Dr. Jones lifted the paper on one of the bodies and found it to be that of his daughter. He quickly and went to the scene of the explosion. He was the first to reach the scene. The shell apparently let go without warning. Two carpenters at work on a house next door to the Warrman residence were in the house when the explosion occurred. They were in the house when the explosion occurred. They were in the house when the explosion occurred.

German Defense Bill Passes Second Reading

BERLIN, July 12 (By The Associated Press).—By an almost unanimous vote the Reichstag late this afternoon passed the second reading of the first paragraph of the government's bill for protection of the republic against the conspiracies of the monarchists. Many Deputies representing the German National and the Bavarian People's parties participated in the voting, which establishes the main principle of the bill.

News Summary

DOMESTIC
Efforts of Railroad Labor Board to settle shopmen's strike prove futile; traffic heavily delayed, freight at standstill in some Western cities and crack passenger trains delayed. Eight children killed during croquet match at Watertown, N. Y., when one of them struck an old six-inch rifle shell with a mallet. Benjamin Gilson and James Larkin must serve anarchy sentences, Court of Appeals rules.

FOREIGN
Russian conference at The Hague is admitted failure, although delegates meet again to-day in final effort.

Germany asks Reparation Commission for three-year moratorium on cash payments on war bill; hopes loan negotiations will be resumed. Premier Lloyd George's wife ends three-day political campaigning tour in interests of the Coalition. Sir Auckland Geddes tells British audience that English do not understand America; Ambassador Harvey predicts better trade conditions.

WASHINGTON
Anthracite operators accept Harding's arbitration plan for settling coal strike; bituminous operators and miners still holding out. Hughes and Premier Mackenzie King of Canada discuss negotiation of Canadian-American treaty for permanent limitation of armament. The frontier to conform to treaties drawn at Washington arms conference.

Republican leaders in House and Senate review appropriations for the year, pointing to reductions in estimates; Democrats call such savings ethereal and preposterous.

LOCAL
Francis Kluxen to tell own story in trial for murder of girl. Head of Pyrene company says removal of extinguishers in subway would mean millions.

Argentine breakfast at 12 cents a pound should be available here, says traveler. Grand jury makes rapid progress in probe of Fuller failure.

Mayor and Board of Estimate help Queens delegation scold Governor in Newtown gas case. Woman and girl shot, two policemen beaten in Bronx street fight that stops traffic.

New Mrs. George Gould, wealthy in own right and mother of three children. **SPORTS**

Yankees lose to Browns, 7 to 4. Giants defeat Cubs, 5 to 1. Robins lose seventh straight since going West, bowing to Reds, 4 to 1. Rain halts golf championship play on Skokie links.

Tryon wins Fleetwing Handicap at Empire City. State Athletic Commission suspends boxer Joe Lynch and Johnny Buff.

Anderson and Lovett win men's doubles title in Wimbledon tennis tourney. Miss Suzanne Lenglen and Miss Elizabeth Ryan win women's doubles, and Miss Lenglen and Pat O'Hara Wood win mixed doubles.

MARKETS AND SHIPS
Stock prices rise in more active market; bonds stronger; foreign exchanges score good rallies. Three oil companies affected by salt water agree to limit output in Toledo pool.

Third shipment of British gold here for United States interest payment.

Heat Kills 1, Overcomes 2, but Day Wasn't Hot

Only 88, Says Weather Man, and He Drags Out July 12, 1908, at 93, to Prove It

One man died yesterday and two others were overcome by the heat. Asked last night whether it had been what might be called a hot day, the chief of the Weather Bureau looked up the records and said it had not. The temperature at its most intense moment was, he said, a mere 88 degrees. This moment occurred at 1:15 in the afternoon.

When pressed for information concerning a hotter July 12, the weather official went and looked up some more records, after which he gave July 12, 1908, credit for being the hottest July day that he could find on such short notice. In that year, he said, the heat amounted to 93 degrees.

"What," he was asked, "will to-morrow be like?" "To-morrow," he said, "it will rain, and there will be thunder and lightning."

The man who died from the heat was George Neufus, superintendent of the alarm system in Elizabeth, N. J. Those who were overcome were Frank C. Cresset, of New York, and C. C. Cresset, of New York, and C. C. Cresset, of New York.

Women Shot, Police Beaten, In Bronx Riot

Brick-Hurling Girl Attacks Manicurist and Soon 5,000 Jam Street and Fight 70 Patrolmen

Family of Six Held, One as the Leader

Shower of Missiles Falls and Men Rush Out as Pair Turn Corner

A woman and a girl were shot and two policemen beaten last night in a fight resulting from an attack on a manicurist, said to have been instigated by a jealous wife, which tied up traffic on 149th Street, between Bergen and Brook avenues, The Bronx, for almost an hour, attracted a crowd of 5,000 persons and required the presence of seventy patrolmen.

Bricks and bullets whizzed through the air. Patrolmen fighting on the pavement amid zipping feet and pelting missiles, fired their revolvers as a signal for help and one of their random bullets struck Mrs. Adele Santini, of 482 East 149th Street, in the hip, while another lodged in the side of fourteen-year-old Josephine Barbetta, of 642 Brook Avenue.

They're both in Lincoln Hospital, Mrs. Santini being a prisoner, charged with felonious assault in attempting to swing a revolver from a policeman. Patrolman August Uhl, of the Morrisania police station, is patient in the same institution suffering from numerous severe bruises.

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Bar Artists Bathing in Town's Drinking Water

The artists' colony at Woodstock, near Kingston, N. Y., is engaged in a losing battle with the Water Board. The artists want to go swimming in the city's drinking water, and the Water Board can't see that it's going to do the water any good, even if they are artists.

The board, therefore, recently got an injunction and had it served on Dr. Mortimer Downer, health officer, and George Belkows, Paul Kennedy, and A. B. Campbell, members of the colony. At a hearing before Justice Hasbrouck the injunction was continued.

Anthracite Owners Agree To Arbitration

Hard Coal Operators Approve Harding Proposal to End Strike, but Make Certain Modifications

Demand Tribunal To Bar Walk-Outs

Reply of Bituminous Men and Union Delayed as Lewis Confers at Capital

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Although the anthracite mine owners to-day accepted in principle the proposals made by President Harding for the settlement of the coal strike, the miners' union and the bituminous operators held to their policy of delay and evasion.

The anthracite operators agreed to arbitration, but want a separate anthracite commission, keeping their case quite apart from that of the bituminous fields. The President's plan provides for one general coal commission.

The hard coal spokesmen agreed that the workers shall return to the mines at the scale of wages which expired March 31, until a temporary scale can be fixed, but declare even as a temporary expedient this "will embarrass rather than assist the effort to restore normal conditions."

The operators insist it be made mandatory upon the commission to determine first the temporary wage scale and hand down a decision by August 10. They want March 31, the date on which agreements always have expired, set for the expiration of the temporary scale, instead of March 1, as proposed by the President.

Want Plan to Bar Strikes
The President's plan provides that the commission shall hand down a decision on a temporary wage scale by August 10, if possible, but that, if it is unable to do so by that date, it shall be empowered to continue the old scale until it can formulate a superceding scale.

Finally, the anthracite operators offer a reservation of understanding to their qualified acceptance of it, that the anthracite men understand the commission shall be empowered not only to determine temporary wages and working conditions "but shall also be empowered and directed to devise a permanent scale of wages and working conditions, which may be automatically adjusted, by negotiation, if possible, and if not, by such machinery as the commission shall set up, and that its decisions in this regard shall be binding on both parties."

Spokesmen for the miners declare no such understanding can be reached in the White House program and they began to-day seeking interpretations of the President's proposal which would cover this point.

Miners Oppose Wage Tribunal
The mine workers do not like even a temporary commission award, although they will accept one under press of circumstances, but they are irrevocably opposed to the commission proposed by the President extending itself into some sort of permanent tribunal to settle all wage disputes.

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U. S., Canada to Extend Border Peace Compact

Secretary Hughes and Prime Minister King Agree to Make Rush-Bagot Treaty a Permanent Covenant

2 Confer in Washington

Dominion Chief, in Statement, Points to Efficacy of Century-Old Document

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Negotiations of a treaty for the permanent limitation of armament on the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River will be started immediately between this government and Canada as a result of a conference held to-day by W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, and Secretary of State Hughes. Accompanying Premier King were George P. Graham, Minister of National Defense, and Henry Getty Chilton, Charge d'Affaires of the British Embassy.

The new treaty will replace the present agreement between the two governments, known as the Rush-Bagot agreement, which has been in effect for more than a century and by which each government is limited to four vessels of not more than 100 tons, armed with not more than one eighteen-pound gun.

Inasmuch as the present agreement is subject to cancellation by six months' notice on the part of either government, the Canadian Prime Minister and the American Secretary of State mutually agreed that greater permanency can be given the essential principles underlying this historic agreement, which has resulted in an unfortified frontier of from 3,000 to 4,000 miles, by the negotiation of a treaty perpetuating the ideals which the framers of the Rush-Bagot agreement had in mind.

At to-day's conference the Canadian Prime Minister and the American Secretary of State briefly discussed measures for the protection and conservation of fisheries in the international waters, and minor matters affecting the joint interests of the two nations.

Though not the subject of formal discussion, the proposed Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway project was mentioned at the conference. The Canadian position that the present treaty is not an opportunity for this subject to engage the attention of the two nations was explained by the Prime Minister.

Both Premier King and Secretary Hughes declared that no mention was made at the conference on the question of reciprocity, tariff, prohibition or Canadian diplomatic representation.

After the conference Secretary Hughes had the Canadian officials and Charge d'Affaires Chilton at luncheon, where they met Secretary of War Weeks, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, Senator Lodge, and other Administration leaders, with whom they discussed informally matters affecting the two governments.

In the afternoon the Canadian party was received by the President, and later Senators Lusk, of Wisconsin, and Kellogg, of Minnesota, conferred with them at the residence of the President on the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence water project. To-night Mr. Chilton entertained the Canadian officials at dinner at the British Embassy, where Government officials were invited to meet the guests.

The party will remain in Washington to-morrow and a portion of Friday. They plan to attend informal conferences with members of the upper House and Cabinet.

Negotiation of the proposed treaty, Premier King said, would be "another landmark in the friendly relations between the two countries." He said that the present agreement amounted to no armament on the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence, but added that should the question of competitive navigation be introduced, the two countries would be confronted with the problem of determining whether the boundary waters should be exempt from fortifications.

Woman Shot in Hip
Continued from page 1. The trigger of her revolver, confident that the shot would bring prompt assistance. The bullet struck Mrs. Santini in the hip and the shot brought Patrolman August Uhl, of Morrisania police station, on the scene.

His flashlight was snatched from his grasp and he also was beaten to the sidewalk. By this time both patrolmen had their revolvers out and the woman, with her revolver, was running toward the fight, police whistles shrilling and nightsticks beating tattoo on the flagstones for blocks around.

Some one had telephoned in a riot call, and within a few minutes fifty uniformed policemen, led by Deputy Chief Inspector Cornelius Cahillane at their head, came charging through the crowd, which now filled the street from building line to building line, with automobiles and trucks stalled in its midst.

At the onset of the reinforcements the assailant of the two patrolmen vanished, leaving them lying almost senseless in the street.

Several hours after the fight detected Miss Le Roy at her home, 654 Courtlandt Avenue, the Bronx. She had several bruises but was not seriously hurt. She said the affair was merely a "misunderstanding over business matters" but promised to be in police court to-day to testify against the prisoner.

Heir to \$3,000,000 Lives in Charity Ward
Granddaughter of "Millionless Millionaire" Kept by County as Mother Is Sought

CHICAGO, July 12.—Anna Louisa Beys, two years old, heir apparent of a \$3,000,000 estate now cared for by a ward three months and been clothed by the county for more than a year, according to testimony given to-day at a hearing in the juvenile court.

The child is a granddaughter of Captain Edward Morrison, known as the "Millionless Millionaire" because he had not had control of his money for years. The child's mother was several years dead.

It is said the mother recently had been in New York and was touring fashionable watering places. The child probably will remain until September 19 hospital, at least until the mother, while a search is made for the mother.

Tenderloin Is 7 Cents a Pound, Whole Cow for \$2 in Argentina

Down in Buenos Ayres and in all the Argentine cities tenderloin steaks are selling retail for seven cents a pound. There is no reason why the best cuts of beef should not be put upon the market of the United States at a retail price of 12 cents, the middleman, show a good profit for the butcher.

This is the opinion of Joseph R. Davis, president of the bank of Buenos Ayres, who is in the United States on a tour of inspection of the Argentine capital and has branches of the bank in Brazil and Uruguay, said that business conditions in South America were not good.

The cattle and grain business, which the leading industries of the Argentine are at a low ebb, and he expressed regret that the products could not be marketed in this country and help reduce the high cost of living.

"In Argentina," he said, "is overstocked with cattle. It may sound ridiculous, but it is a tragic fact, nevertheless, that cattle are being slaughtered merely for the sake of the hides. Before I left Buenos Ayres the price for cows was \$2 each in American money. The cattle men were even selling on the hoof a cow with a calf for \$2. Sheep were selling for \$1 a head. Cattle are being killed by the thousands for their hides and to get them away from the pastures."

Rail Heads Reject Peace Parley Till Men Return; Service Here Slowed Up

Motor Mail Trucks to Replace Trains, Perhaps for Good, Considered by U. S.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The prospect that all United States mail may be moved by motor trucks instead of rail, not only as a strike emergency measure, but as a permanent system, loomed to-day when the Postmaster General ordered a survey of motor truck and airplane facilities in the department. It has been estimated that there are about five thousand trucks in the department alone, and that this number might be increased to eight thousand by loans from the War Department in the event of a tie-up.

It was stated to-day that if the substitution of the trucks for the steam railroad was found necessary it was believed that the mail service would not be seriously hampered. In the event that such a scheme should prove satisfactory, it would be extended into "peace time," it was declared, and the railroads would find themselves without valuable contracts for mail hauling, which they had always counted upon as a source of permanent income.

Refuse to Confer With Jewell, but Announce a Willingness to Meet With the Labor Board

U. S. Troops Ready To Guard Mails

Yard Clerk Is Slain and Others Wounded in Rioting at Several Points

Efforts of the Railroad Labor Board to settle the strike of 400,000 shopmen failed yesterday when the heads of the roads refused to confer with B. M. Jewell, leader of the union men. The rail executives offered to discuss the situation with the Labor Board, after the strikers returned to work.

In New York the strike brought signs of serious slowing down of transportation service. Passenger trains were heavily delayed, and freight traffic was brought to a virtual halt in many places.

The cancellation of ten more mail trains out of Cincinnati was met with the announcement in Washington that the government was prepared to use the army for protection if President Harding's proclamation demanding non-interference with the mails was not heeded.

Disorders marked the strike in several cities. At Denison, Tex., a strike breaker was shot, sixteen flogged and many others attacked by a mob of strike sympathizers. At Crewe, Va., one man was killed and one wounded.

Crippling of the railroads' efforts to have repair work done in private shops was seen in the order issued by the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, disapproving of repair work by union men on locomotives coming from roads on which strikes are in progress.

Rail Officials Refuse To Enter Peace Parley

Efforts of U. S. Board Fail to Change Decision Not to Meet Men Till They Resume Work

CHICAGO, July 12.—The efforts of Ben W. Hooper, chairman of the United States Railroad Labor Board, to bring about a meeting between the heads of the shopmen's union and railroad executives in an endeavor to settle their controversy were for naught to-day. Hooper said the strike involving 400,000 workers went glimmering when the rail officials issued a statement refusing to enter a peace parley with B. M. Jewell, head of the shopcraft union. They declared, in substance, that such a meeting could not take place until the men returned to work.

The decision came after all-day conferences. Early in the day regional chairmen of the railroad committees on public relations, representing roads in all parts of the country, met with Chairman Hooper. He laid before them a plan for settlement of the strike, drawn up after a telephone conversation between President Harding and W. L. McAdams, labor member of the board. This program, which was said to include the minimum terms which the chairman believed the strikers would accept, was taken under advisement by the railroad heads. The railway executives then met with officials of the four train service brotherhoods. Later they issued this statement:

"Replying to your inquiry of Messrs. Bush, Cole, Loeve and Felton on the question of your call this morning, we regret to say that the chairman of the conference committees relating to railroad matters in the several sections of the country, are without authority to speak for individual companies, we have no reason to believe that a meeting can be arranged under present conditions."

"After respectful consideration of your inquiry, the conclusion seems necessarily to follow, because of the strike thereafter called in defiance of the decision and order of the United States Railroad Labor Board—decision No. 1,639—and the controlling provisions of the transportation act, that the issue thus raised is not one for consideration between the carriers and representatives of the organized craft on strike, except through the proper channels."

Plane Drops Into Inlet and Two Almost Drown

Pilot Runs Out of Gasoline in Flight Over Atlantic City With Sister-in-Law

ATLANTIC CITY, July 12.—Earl Beers, an aviator of Union Hill, and his sister-in-law, Mrs. Anna Clausen, were almost drowned this afternoon when an airplane in which they were flying dropped into an inlet. The plane was partly wrecked by the fall and Beers was sinking rapidly when a motor boat came along and rescued the passengers.

Beers flew here last night with two members of the Elks for the reunion of the Grand Lodge. He had been thrilling the Elks during the day with stunts, flights and in the afternoon his sister-in-law asked for a ride.

When they were over the city they ran out of gasoline and the engine died. Beers realized that his only hope was to glide the plane toward the inlet. Fritz Dayton, of 800 North Jersey Avenue, saw the craft strike the water and went to their aid in his motor boat, reaching the scene just as the aviator and his passenger were about to sink.

As a vacation companion—The Tribune!

Just tell your newsdealer you want to see The Tribune every day when you're away this summer—or phone Beckman 3000 and give your vacation address to The Tribune's subscription department.

German Defense Bill Passes Second Reading

BERLIN, July 12 (By The Associated Press).—By an almost unanimous vote the Reichstag late this afternoon passed the second reading of the first paragraph of the government's bill for protection of the republic against the conspiracies of the monarchists.

Many Deputies representing the German National and the Bavarian People's parties participated in the voting, which establishes the main principle of the bill.

News Summary